FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1911. Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mall Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY, Per Year ..... 6 00 SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ..... 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month ......

Postage to foreign countries edded. All checks, money orders, &c., to be made payable to TRE SUN.

Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Published daily, including Sunday, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York, President of the Association, Edward P. Mitchell, 170 Nassau street; Treasurer of the Association, M. P. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, D. W. Oulnn, 170 Nassau street.

London office, Effingham House, 1 Arundel stree The dally and Sunday SUN are on sale ! Strand. The daily and Sunday Sun are on sale in London at the American and Colonial Exchange. Carlion street, Regent street, and Daw's Steamshi Agency, 17 Green street, Charing Cross Road.

Paris office. 6 Rue de la Michodière, off Rue du Quatre Septembre (near Place de l'Opéra). The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Klosque 12. near the Grand Hotel; Klosque 77. Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opéra, and Kiosque 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts fo publication wish to have rejected articles returne must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

#### The Port of New York.

In his letter to Mayor GAYNOR transmitting the report of Chief Engineer CHARLES W. STANIFORD of the Depart-Characteristics of European Scaports" Commissioner Calvin Tomkins says:

" Heretofore the policy of New York and of most American seaports has been to build separate docks without relation to each other as regards construction or use. The policy which the city has now entered upon contemplates the organization of the port as a whole with a view to correlating the several parts and planning each district for its best natural use. . . .

"The essential feature in each of these reports to the Mayor from the Commissioner of Docks and Ferries) is a railroad parallel to the water front connecting the docks and warehouses wit each other, and with possible factory sites in the rear planned for industrial development.

"It is intended that each of these terminals including as long a stretch of waterfront as is locally available, shall be made accessible for car floats and steamers, with the ultimate expectation of connecting them together by freight funnels under the harbor waters. . .

Any such general plan can be carried or only by the city itself and involves a large degree of public control here, as at other seaports. Private cooperation will necessarily follow about in proportion as the public spirit of the city shall evide the opportunities.

Turning to Mr. STANIFORB'S report York, and some of them with serious come. Railroad tracks are laid the cut off from the coast. entire length of the piers. Travelling cranes aid in the discharge and loading of cargoes. Physical connections between the wharves and the land transportation systems are carefully provided Each port endeavors to excel the others in the facilities it offers for commerce. to the benefit of all concerned.

The needs and possibilities of formation enough in these documents make any break likely. to spur the community to an immediate determination to build on the waterfront not only what business actually requires to-day, but structures that will were prepared to cede to the French a make the city invincible for all time in the struggle for commercial supremacy.

# The Fate of Dr. Wiley.

Various organizations interested in the pure food law are giving Mr. TAFT advice in the matter of the charges against Dr. HARVEY W. WILEY, the chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture. Is the doctor to receive "condign punishment" or be simply reprimanded for excess of zeal in engaging Dr. HENRY H. Rushy as pharmacognocist at an unlawful rate of compensation? The Homoopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania at its meeting in Bedford Springs this week did not touch the technical question involved in the charge against the chief chemist, but it adopted this resolution:

"That it is the sense of this meeting that the removal of Dr. HARVEY W. WILEY from his position as chief chemist of the United States De partment of Agriculture would be a calamity to the nation and a direct blow to the health of

It was voted to send a copy of the resolution to President TAFT, Attorney-General WICKERSHAM and Secretary JAMES WILSON. The President must have received similar expressions of opinion, similar protests, by the score. perhaps by the hundreds. There are no doubt millions of people who believe a direct blow to the health of every citizen." Of course what the society pure food law and has done his "honest | base partisan advantage. best" to enforce it, although frequently Governor Dix is only a mild direct thwarted by official stupidity, envy and primary champion. He wants a direct malice. We believe all this, although primary law, but he doesn't wish one we also believe that the removal of that extends to State officers. Will import large quantities of this practical article Dr. Willey would not necessarily be "a such lukewarm, circumscribed support of dress every year. calamity to the nation." It certainly satisfy the direct primary agitator, would not be "a direct blow at the health | who not merely wants direct nomina of every citizen," for that would imply tions applied to all political offices of that the President was not in favor of every sort but is already well forward the enforcement of the pure food law in his campaign for the recall and the and had got rid of Dr. Willey for that referendum? We think not.

obstructive methods of Solicitor Mc-CABE and Dr. DUNLAP, associate chemist of the bureau. Mr. TAFT will weigh Secretary Wilson's encomiums against his strictures-surely the balance is in suspects it for a moment. On the con-Dr. WILEY'S favor. Finally, Mr. TAFT trary the programme for the direct will review the chief chemist's valuable forces is to drive the Governor as far services in the cause of legislation to as they can and then abuse him for not prevent the adulteration of foods, solid going further. The real denunciation and liquid. It is more likely to be benign than "condign punishment."

The German "Pourhoire."

The latest despatches from Berlin. which agree in announcing the approach of a final settlement of the Moroccan question, are naturally silent upon the specific details of the negotiation, while declaring that the main points, that which has to do with the German recognition of a French protectorate in Morocco and that which defines the extent of compensation Germany is to have for such a recognition, are already practically disposed of.

If precise information concerning the German \* "compensation" -- "pourboire" and "trinkgeld" are the ironic terms used by British and French journals'-is lacking, much interesting and fairly convincing conjecture concerning the which have reached this side of the Atlantic.

If these journals, several of which speak with semi-official authority, are correct, the French offer largely exceeds anything hitherto reported on this side of the world as either likely ment of Docks and Ferries on "Physical or possible. In fact it is the unanimous testimony of these accounts that the French have consented to the practical surrender of a very large portion of the territories which in French colonial reports are grouped under the title of L'Afrique Equatoriale Française.

The French offer as described by the Temps consists of all that portion of the Congo colony which lies between the eastern boundary of the German Kamerun and the Belgian Congo Free State, together with about half the terriof the Kamerun and the Anglo-Egyptian frontier in the province Bahr El Gazel. The new German frontier would thus follow the Shari River from Lake Tchad to Fort Crampel and then cross the narrow divide between the Shari and the Congo valleys and follow the Ubanghi from Bangui to the confluence of that river with the Sangha, which flows south east from Kamerun.

As the colonial divisions of Africa now stand it is possible to go on French territory from the Mediterranean to the Congo. Such a cession as the forethe reader will find that this scheme of going would change this situation and there of much larger stones, "as large industrial encouragement through Goy- and reduce the portion of the colony as golf balls." This, however, was merely ernment enterprise in cooperation with of the Congo which remained French the prelude; the real storm came after private capital is successfully practised to the level of a coast territory at all the European ports which are bounded on the north by German Kamdescribed therein, many of them far erun and on the east by Belgian Congo inferior in natural advantages to New Free State. As for the French territories between Kamerun and the Anglodisadvantages which they have over- Egyptian Sudan, they would be entirely

The same journals, in declaring that the German demands included all that France was prepared to concede, in addition included a considerable section of the northern half of the French terri-tory lying between the Congo and the Atlantic and forming the hinterland of weighed; "six stones went to the kilo." the small Spanish enclave of Guinea. The size was that of "a tennis ball and Further it was agreed by all these news of New York are set forth clearly in papers that the Germans demanded the Commissioner Tomkins's letter. The French reversionary rights to this feasibility of the comprehensive plan of Spanish territory. The difference bedevelopment he suggests is proved in tween the two proposals, it will be seen, Mr. STANIFORD's report. There is in- while considerable is not sufficient to

To balance in part such great concessions on the French side there were also suggestions made that the Germans or "a man's fist," seem modest and of no considerable portion of German Togo land, the German colony which lies to Gulf of Guinea, and also that triangle of the Kamerun which touches Lake Tchad, thus bringing the French at this point in touch with the British frontier and opening a new road for the

revictualling of their Shari territories.

The area surrendered by France, if such an agreement were made, has been variously estimated; it is probably not smaller than that of either of the nations concerned. But it is in only a revictualling of their Shari territories. smaller than that of either of the nations concerned. But it is in only a audacity that has served him so well in slight degree actually occupied and its commercial development must await upon very material improvement by the means of transportation. Nor is there at the present time any accurate knowledge of the commercial future of the region, which has been thoroughly explored only along the shores of its three | it was man's work, like tree chopping and great rivers, the Sangha, the Ubanghi and the Shari.

To give this territory in return for complete possession of Morocco is not a bad French bargain. The comparison in values between the two portions of conceivably rival Morocco.

## The Champion.

No opponent of direct nominations can refuse to Governor Dix that symthat the removal of the chief chemist pathy which he already deserves. The shouts of admiration at his "gallant" taining several thousand pairs, has just been forwarded from Amsterdam to Grand Rapids. Mich., this being the second large shipment in the last few months. It is stated that the United would be "a calamity to the nation and shouts of admiration at his "gallant" stand for direct primaries had hardly in Pennsylvania really means by this mult of denunciation directed against strenuous language is that Dr. Willey a Governor who was in reality urging lands for this article of manufacture, many hundreds of pairs of wooden shoes being worn in pure food law and her days the description only a "fake" direct primary law for Michigan, lows, Illinois, Missouri, New Jersey

cide the case on its merits. He will battles and "near" victories of his predtake into account the fact that Dr. ecessor saved Governor Hughes from in 1901 had some 1200 population. To do not be a some 1200 population. WILEY acted for the best interests of final damnation, so far as the real friends totals nearly 20,000. Saskaton's population in 1901 had some 1,200 population. To-day it totals nearly 20,000. Saskaton's population in 1901 had some 1,200 population. To-day it totals nearly 18,000. Leibhyldes grow 1,200 population in 1901 had some 1,200 population in 1901 had some 1,200 population. To-day it totals nearly 18,000. Leibhyldes grow 1,200 population in 1901 had some 1,200 population. To-day it totals nearly 18,000. Leibhyldes grow 1,200 population in 1901 had some 1,200 population i have been at fault. The President will moment he consented to accept a little, 11,000 in 1911.

he had no chance of getting. It is possible that Governor DIX be lieves he is a sincere friend of direct nominations, but no direct nominator which Governor DIX will have to enwn problems." dure will not come from the enemies Cooperation in the production and disof direct nominations, but from the friends, from those champions who regard moderation as the worst offence

of any public official. Governor Dix will not procure the passage of a direct nominations bill that need arouse the apprehension of a single opponent of the system. But he is going to get a little valuable experience which, it is now plainly apparent, he needs sadly.

Another Triumph of "The People." Our esteemed namesake in Baltimore finds happiness in reciting editorially this tale of progress in Nebraska:

"Omaha, with a population of 124.096, has adopted the commission plan of government by a vote of more than two to one. 'The inauguration of the commission plan will give Omaha an character of the proposal M. CAMBON, opportunity to meet the demand for improved the French Ambassador, carried to city government, says the Omaha Bee, comment-Berlin as the final French offer is sup- ing on the result. "The people, however, must plied by the latest European newspapers remember that they can get better government only by electing competent and trustworthy mer to the responsible positions."

Is our brother orb in Baltimore aware of the delicious unconscious irony of the Omaha Bee's admonition to "the people"? The vote of Omaha on the commission form of government stood: Yeas, 5.341; navs. 2.345. "More than two to one," as our brother orb puts it, magnificently. So strong was "the demand for scheme is in effect the substitution of improved city government" in Omaha that more than 17,000 voters did not take the trouble to vote. Voting, 7.686; voting aye, 5.341; not to be dragged to the polls, 17,000 odd

A mighty rising of "the people"!

The narrator of damages caused by hallstorms and of the size of the stones that fell has just had a mark set for ory between the northeastern portion him by some travellers in the Pyrenees. In the London Times they tell with considerable detail and the necessary amount of proof their experience in a mountain storm which came upon them without warning:

"It was as if night was devouring day before our very eyes; a night, too, of tempest and torn and trailing clouds, of storm, smoke and thunder." Midway the darkness was "the clear cut straight line of cloud which invariably tells of hail." Except for the shelter of a small tree they were exposed to the storm's fury, and when they examined the hailstones they found they were of the average size of marbles, with a scattering here they had reached their tents. "Suddenly the whole land was bombarded by great hailstones as large as lawn tennis balls." These fell with deafening roar on the canvas of the tent, and "it seemed only a matter of a few seconds for us to be battered into the earth, tent and all." An india rubber bath in front of their shelter, "with its sides beaten down in places, was half full of things like white cricket halls."

When the storm had finally passed the ountains round were white with the hailstones, "which lay over everything like a sheet, so that in an hour summer had become winter." The hail was ost uniform. shelter, and in a neighboring valley thirtyfive cows and some mules and the body of a child that had been wandering in the stream." In comparison with this the stories from Oklahoma and the West of storms that felled trees and laid the grain fields low, of hail as "big as hens' eggs"

Uncle JOE CANNON is apparently fearthe west of Dahomey and touches the ful that his bout at golf in Admiral WEEKS'S district in Massachusetts will cost him votes at home. This is his account:

> " You see, I was spending some time with JOHN WEERS, and one day they wanted to play golf. house free of the flies. I have found my so I grabbed a stick and went around five holes, little clastic, which I now keep in my nocket So help me, I did not go any further than that."

his battles with a despised Democracy. Five holes to a Danville audience are as atrocious as eighteen. The crime consisted in associating with people in knickerbockers and turned up "pants" and knocking a small ball about a field with a long stick under the impression that skill was required to do it, and that

We fear that Mr. Cannon has earned the contempt of the horny handed automobilists of Kankakee and Vermilion. He had better go home at once and start golf clubs all over the district. To correct the impression that any one can drive, an Africa is absurd. The Congo can never proach and put, swing the brassy and manipulate the niblick, and that golf is not a real man's game, would seem to be the veteran's only salvation

Wooden Shoes in the United States.

From Datly Consular and Trade Reports. A shipment of 600 cases of wooden shoes, con-States is the best foreign customer of the Netherand a few other States. It is claimed that the

## Growth of Some Dominion Cities.

From the Ottawa Cittzen. The statement that Vancouver has now 115,000 population will serve to show the tremendous growth of the West. Twenty years ago the Citizen published the census figures showing President TAFT will undoubtedly deblix to remember that not all the fierce

Dix to remember that not all the fierce

Dix to remember that not all the fierce

let will battles and "near" victories of his predlet the middle West the figures are equally ele-

consider the peculiar behavior and the which he didn't get, for the whole that AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION. FLOOD AND FAMINE IN THE

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.-In a special article in the year book of the Department of Agriculture for 1910 the statement is made that "the American farmer is beginning to realize that the powerful influence of consolidated capital has been the source of the tremendous industrial progress of the last generation and is beginning to take a greater interest in the possibilities

tribution of farm, field and orchard products is by the very nature of those indusries a matter of vastly greater complexity than is the combination of a group of manufacturing establishments. Thus far, according to this official report, cooperation has been more highly developed in fruit growing than in any other agricultural industry in America. There are now several hundred associations of fruit growers in the Western States, and a numper in the central West and along the Atlantic coast. A California organization acts as an agent in distributing yearly \$15,000,000 worth of citrus fruits for 6,000 producers. Through this agency fruit is sent to all parts of the United States and to a number of foreign countries. It is known as the California Fruit Growers Exchange and is said to handle about 60 per cent, of the citrus fruits of the State. The Florida organization of citrus fruit growers, the Georgia organization of peach rowers and associations of apple growers in the Northwest are other illustrations of successful and profitable cooperation. The special purposes for which these

ssociations are formed are the purchase of supplies used in producing and marketing the crops, standardization in grading and packing the fruit, the sale of the product of many individual orchards through a central agency under an approved and adopted system, and the prevention of disastrous competition by bringing about an equitable distribution throughout the country. The general collectivism for individualism, a system approved by many when it is applied to labor or to the farm, and condemned when adopted in manufacture or trade. There are some who do not clearly see why the pooling of their interests and their products by farmers or orchardists is to be regarded as meritorious, while similar combinations for the same purpose effected by manufacturers or by transportation companies are to be regarded as little short of criminal. The eminent desirability of such organizations should be more fully recognized than it is, but the distinction now made between lines of industry should be broken down. These associations of fruit growers unquestionably tend to improve and extend their industry

So far as prices of fruit are concerned the consumers have as yet gained nothing as a result of the growers' associations For the last two or three years the whole sale prices of fruits have averaged about 50 per cent, more than the average of ten or fifteen years ago. There has been on the whole an improvement in the quality of the supply, but it is impossible to say how far this is due to the associations How widely and how rapidly the coop erative system will spread in the domain of agriculture and its allied industries in the near future is not to be predicted with safety. That it will cover a wider range stronger basis than it now has may be regarded as inevitable.

GETTING RID OF FLIES Great Execution Can Be Done by Snap

ping Them With Strips of Elastic TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: placards which the Board of Health has been issuing during the last few days warn ing people of the danger of flies and suggesting methods of extermination are so unsatisfactory that I think it well to describe my summer experience with flies.

twenty cows were being milked while boys were brushing the swarms of flies off the with strips of elastic they would soon kill them all, and as flies do not go far the barn yards would soon be nearly free of them. I armed the boys with elastic bands which hour we killed hundreds of the flies. The merest temporary expedient. boys kept at it as a sport for two or three nights, keeping count to see which was ost successful, and when I came away they were complaining because they found so few flies to shoot. The neighbors soon two of them that they had rid their house of flies in the same manner. The idea grew with me so that on my return I soon had my of much use in staterooms on boats, and in

brie-a-brac, and with little effect on the pests.

I have tried the solution of bichromate of potash and sugar dissolved in water, recommended by the Board of Health, with poor fesults. The board also recommends sticky fly paper. I have had many sheets about my Louse and in a week would sometimes see hardly any fles on them, and sometimes none at all. Such paper is likely to stick to one's hands or clothing and becomes a nuisance.

Since my farm experience I have spoken to several people about killing fles with elastics, and it is surprising how much interest has been shown in that method and how effectively it has worked. If the elastic is not more than a quarter of an inch

tic is not more than a quarter of an in wide and the fles are shot obliquely, the will not smear the walls, table or dishes.

New York, September 6. they

The Breaking Clouds on the Massachusetts Coast.

ing there was a strong gale from the southwest. | party should write the initiative, referendu with driving rain. For some hours after sunrise the sky was everywhere leaden and dullwith low rain clouds. Then about 11 o'clock, the lead that lightened and began to glow softly; and presently a patch of pure blue scarcely larger than a handkerchief appeared, lagged and irregular and continually obscured and disclosed by the flying clouds.

But the blue patch grew, and began to be traced with swiftly passing films of lace, the lower vapors caught by the sun. Here and there below the blue and nearer the horizon the more solid clouds turned from their dull lead to beautiful har-monies of dark blue gray, the distant mountains of the stormy skies. And now the more powerful Is more wooden footwear in Chicago, Grand sun turned the crests of the clouds near the zenith Rapids, or Holland, Mich., than in the city of to snowy peaks, like glacters, across which flew Amsterdam. Paterson, N. J., St. Louis, Mo., the flimy soud of lower broken mists. Against to snowy peaks, like glaciers, across which flew the filmy soud of lower brown mists. Against the dull clouds of the southern horizon the distant islands still showed almost black, but the sun streaked the sea between with bands of intenwhite, and the storm seemed to be past.

Quickly and unexpectedly the gale drove masse.

of dark clouds again over all the sky, the blues and the whites were hid, and the veils of lace vapor were lost in the general masses of the clouds. Soon, however, the same gale, shifting its compass, swept the dark clouds to the east, the sur again broke through, the past.
lighter, and the storm was past.
DAVID WALBRO. again broke through, the dark heavens grew

Woods Holm, Mass., September 6.

From the Idler.

Let me put it to you as a man of sense. If you were given your choice of the two things and could have either but not both, which would you choose, a book of poems or a pair of trousers?

YANGTZE VALLEY

The news which has been coming to us b cable for the last day or two of the fearful mortality, the ruin of crops and the impending famine in the provinces of Liang Kiang and Anhui in China is by no means unex pected. It has been known that the floods in the valley of the Yangtze River were very serious. They extended as far up the of cooperative action when applied to his kow and at the head of steam navigation. loss are 20,000,000 taels, or approximately

Neither is there any surprise over the

news that food riots have broken out in Shanghai and other towns and cities. The scarcity is very great and very hard on the poor. Unfortunately, besides, it is not altogether caused by the natural visitation largely due to grain speculation, deliberate nering of the supply. An Englishman resident in Hankow who has been through two great famines says he has witnessed the process with his own eyes: Immense quantities of grain were coming into the city all winter and spring, but th sales were so restricted that the speculators were in absolute control of prices. Everybody says the grain laws are very strict, but it hopeless to attempt to enforce them when the leading men in the city are the grain speculators.
It is true that we save thousands of lives and

that a great many of these would not live to get the Government aid, but I believe our time and money could be much more effectually expended in the effort to root out the speculation evil. The same conditions prevail in all part of China. Grain speculation, as the cables told us repeatedly, was at the bottom of the flerce riots in Changsha last year. The people know that starvation is deliberately forced upon them to enhance the profits of a clique. They have no practical redress Cornering the people's food is nominally one of the greatest crimes known to the inese law, but the law is a dead letter. So when the suffering becomes too great

t is put down by the troops. Facing the new prospects of famine with the certainty of frenzied appeals to Europe and America for relief, Occidental residents of China are raising serious questions as to the obligations which the situation presents. " says one writer, "should be sternly withheld until the Government takes me steps toward removing the cause the disasters, something organic in river conservancy. According to the best opin ion nothing can bring any security to the valley of the Yangtze short of a compre hensive scheme of dredging, canalization and embankment to regulate the flow of the river and carry off the rush of waters in flood time. The work, of course, will be employing the best European expert talent. but no matter what the cost it of the Chinese Government to undertake it ceasing to shift its burden upon other coun tries, and acting itself to stop the mortality and the misery among its own people

concerned, there is an insistent cry from dasses. It may seem incomprehensible unbelievable to outsiders, but the misappropriation of famine funds, is an undeniable scandal, although almost difficult to fix upon its authors. Says the Hankow writer quoted above:

Every Chinese seems to regard this foreign fund as legitimate prey. It debauches the employees: it demoralizes the community generally. It is almost impossible to have any one punished for graft because all think they are entitled to all they can grab. I cannot but believe that it is bad for missionary work and worse for foreign business to put ourselves up to be gouged and cheated every two or three years. It is admitted that more is being done

this year by Chinese agencies than on any former occasion, but in presence of the than it now does and that it will find a enormous closs the total of relief to date seems insignificant. Early in August, when the magnitude of the floods was foresee and the estimates of damage may still be greatly magnified—the Niceroy enchun of the Liang Kiang and Anhu provinces was ordered to make a study of means of averting floods in the future. Simultaneously a donation of 50,000 taels was made in the name of the Emperor, and the Government appropriated 200,000 more ceeding \$11,000,000 this expenditure of say \$135,000 for the stricken people seems almost derisory. Late despatches show that price of rice is so high that the people cannot come anywhere near paying it, and with beasts with small bushes. It occurred to a supply in sight said to be only adequate ion of people in the neighborhood of Shang. hai, even the action of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in borrowing half a million

dollars Mexican, or about \$250,000, to im I had at the house and in about half an port food from Hongkong is plainly the for assistance will soon be sent out by the missionaries from the afflicted regions doubt the customary generous response will be made from this country and England But it certainly seems as if there were a useful field for diplomatic effort in bringing the authorities at Pekin to a sense of their practically unlimited credit at present for money to be spendon great improvements. and in the economy of national wealth the would be effected several millions judiclously spent on the controlling of this river would assuredly afford as large a return to the Government as any of the railroad proects now so highly favored at Pekin.

## The Glory of Paterson.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Th Will somebody now describe the form of government operating in that happy con It is manifestly a success, but I nunity? fail to gather from the references an idea uncommon? It seems to be accomplishing the plan and specification? PROVIDENCE, R. I., September 7.

#### A Georgia Reactionary. From the Macon Telegraph

It will in our opinion be no less than national misfortune if any great American and recall in its platform. It is earnestly to be hoped that in spite of the activity of its more radical leaders the Democratic party is still conservative enough and sound enough to refuse to take such a step

Protection of the Ear Drums in Surf Bathing TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of September 6 I find a "tip" from a druggist on the use of cotton to plug the ears when swimming. Let me, a devotee of sea bathing and one who likes to have his head under water almost as much as above it, contribute an improvement. Don't use cotton at all. Get from the druggist a package of the fluffy lamb's wool prepared like cotton. Pull out enough for a good sized wad, roll it into a hall between the paims of your hands and stuff it hard into the ear. With both ears thus water-proofed with the resisting wool you have nothing o fear from water in the head by that route

When the head is submerged, however, water is bound to get in through the nose, and when left in the cavities "behind the ears" is likely to prove troublesome. You can't well plug you nose, but as you rise to the surface always blow your wind out hard through your nose, with your mouth firmly closed, and so derive benefit as from a head clearing douche FAR ROCKAWAY, September 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Sir: A fact I saked her for a book on birds. She stared as failing comprehension.
With meekness I explained my words.
"Oh. bolds!" quoth she with condescension NEW YORK. September 1.

THE MAN OF FIFTY.

His Sudden Discovery of the Fact (If It Is One) That He Is No Longer a Child. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The blow has fallen. No, I have not lost health, friends or money; at the moment those would seem minor disasters: That which niscent compassion and the young to look

ityingly incredulous. Te-day for the first time I heard myself

referred to as "the old man."
I am fifty, unmarried, and have always been considered good looking. At thirty I looked twenty, and at forty I was often thought to be but thirty. What wonder, then, that I believed perpetual youth abided with me?

My life has been fairly clean, judged by conventional standards. I have indulged in numerous violent flirtations. I have oved only once.

As I passed through my third, fourth and fifth decades I failed to realize my own attitude as a child to men of thirty, forty utterly. It is true that I sometimes smiled indulgently at those of my early friends, men and women, who had married. I saw them getting fat, gray and lethargic; settling down to what seemed to me a dreary outine: the opera once a week, bridge on certain evening, perfunctory interest in harities and such things. I pitied them I saw their children grow up, and had vague feeling that I belonged to that second

ize now that the children could not have That I have subconsciously feared the

That I have subconsciously feared the approach of age for the last dozen years I am now convinced. Else why that feverish struggle to avoid forming habits of life, a struggle which in itself became the worst of habits? Why that clinging to practices that belonged to my youth, games, early morning rides, rather assiduous attention to the younger girls? As to dress alone I think that instinctively I refrained from the excesses that may be observed among very young men; but my taste had always been rather sober.

And so I have come to the parting of the ways. I am possessed by bitterness, but I am no feol and morbidity cannot enter into me now. To-morrow I begin my stroil through middle life to old age. So farewell, my youth; farewell, my follies. I smile at you and turn my face toward the setting sun. Seekk, Late Juvenis.

New YORE, Spetember 7.

THE COST OF LIVING.

Its Increase Due in Part to Advancing Standards.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Re ports from various regions of the world indicate that the increase in the cost of iving is general. There is however, a wide divergence of opinion concerning the cause of this economic phenomenon. Perhaps the most prevailing opinion, at least it is one which has the weight of great authority behind it, is that the consumer's dded burden in life is due to the increased roduction of gold.

There is hardly any department of human nowledge that is without its delusions and uperstitions, and a fertile field for the culivation of error is that of political economy. Explanations of economic phenomena that apparently explain may, after even a superficial analysis, be no explanation at all and intelligent inquiry and getting at the real efficient causes. It is quite likely that the relation of the greater output of gold to ncreasing prices is but indirect and that he deciding factors must be sought elsewhere.

may be said, has the supply of money, hat is active mediums of exchange, been not only so voluminous but so constant is to eliminate the danger of scarcity. The condition of a most flexible exchange of ommodities has been attained. herefore reach their natural level; namely, the total cost of getting anything into the hands of the consumer, which includes also the profit of the middleman or local trades The time when money will directly affect prices is during a famine in the me dium of exchange; in other words, when conditions are abnormal and the solveney of the community is threatened. But an adequate supply, as already stated, is as sured for the growing industrial civiliza ion of the world, and the stability of the basic standard of value has been and is and will continue to be of the most certain nature.

The fluctuations, particularly the general that the available money, as well as the vast system of credit which obtains through-out the commercial world, permits the unhampered exchange of things at price which, as before pointed out, represent the cost of meeting effective demand, the latter constituting nothing more than the ability of the individual to pay for what he wants

Now the question arises: What is the cause of high prices? There is no one cause pless it be covered in the generalization that a widespread rise in the cost of living is itself an indication of expanding socia standards: that is, the attainment of an increased degree of material civilization, which, however, is accompanied by all the suffering and disabilities of inevitable readjustments in the social life of the race. duty and goading them into taking im- Naturally, among those least able to bear mediate and effective steps to prevent the the strain which is thus put upon them there recurrence of these calamities. China has is an outery, which in some instances, as in France, finds expression in disorders and generally it may be, does not dispose of the learn if through a more effective organization in the distributive end of production it is not possible to minimize costs and thus to keep prices down. The opinion, then, that middlemen add to the woes of the consum ers is not without some justification, but until producers of many lines of staples ar etter organized distributively the middle men are entitled to their profit in placing commodities within the convenience of buyers. Their profit, except where charges are extortionate, and the fact that such exist is a sign there are people willing to pay them rather than hunt for a cheaper what the commission form purports to ac-complish. Will somebody please give us it is a legitimate element in the cost of promarket, is but the wages of their service: duction, which must not be restricted to the include all the economic elements that enter into a thing from the time it is taken as raw material to the time it is delivered as shed product into the hands of the ultimate purchaser. study of the cost of living it will be

found includes an inquiry into the costs of production and wherein they have increased or are showing variations. Undoubtedly one will get closer to the direct causes of high prices, a material factor in which is the advancing social standards necessarily higher wages or salaries) of the mass of the people, although poverty for many reasons not now relevant, will continue to be the hard, inevitable fact, as it always has been, of civilization. At least it can be said, in the light of what is here written, that it will be better to speak less of the relation of the gold supply to the increased cost of living as though that explained. It does not. Accepted in so complete a sense, even though it has the sanction of learned authorities, at least of the closest kind of political economists, the theory develops into an economic superstition, and, like all superstitions, but blinds the reason.

Lewand Dobson.

Jamaica, September 4. causes of high prices, a material factor in

From the Shoe and Leather Reporter. In certain sections of New York city where in certain sections of New York City where the population consists largely of people of He-brew faith the retailers are looking forward to a rushing week of business about the middle of September owing to the Hebrew New Year The effect of these holidays has for some time been felt in the jobbing district, for the orders for immediate delivery have of late been quite

The Riddle. The Sphinx propounded a riddle "How can the other man with your income afford n auto?" she asked

Herewith she felt she had them gravelled.

CROCKER LETTERS DEMANDED

Move in Stepchildren's Suit to Recover House He Left to Columbia

Supreme Court Justice Gavegan yester day ordered that many letters written by the late George Crocker between 1898 and 1909 be submitted for inspec tion in a suit brought to compel the executors of the Crooker estate to turn over to Mr. Crocker's stepchildren the property at 1 East Sixty-fourth street which in Mr. Crocker's will was left Columbia University to establish a cance research fund.

The plaintiffs, Alexander H. Ruther, ford, a Stock Exchange broker, and his sisters, Mrs. Alice H. Erving and Mrs. Emma R. Kearney, say that the property in question was left by their father Alexander H. Rutherford, to their mother who died in 1903. Her will left the property to Mr. Crocker for life. induced his stepchildren to transfer the property to him absolutely in 1905, with the understanding, it is alleged, that he would make provision for them in his will. He gave them only \$100 each The plaintiffs got an order to exam

ine Charles E. Green, who was Mr Crocker's representative in San Francisco and was also administrator of the Rutherford estate there. Mr. Crocker wrote many letters to Mr. Green which. it is alleged, will show that he abused the confidence of his stepchildren. They got an order to take the testimony of Mr. Green, but when they asked him to produce the letters he said they had been destroyed in the earthquake.

The plaintiffs then asked Justice Gave gan to compel Nelson E. Thrail was was secretary for Mr. Crooker here and is one of the executors of the Crocker estate, to submit the letter press copies of the letters to Mr. Green for inspection The court granted the motion.

It's a Glacial Pothele Pound in a Cristal line Limestone Quarry. UTICA. Sept. 7 .- Arrangements have

A HOLE FOR OUR MUSEUM.

been completed for excavating a hole at Russell in St. Lawrence county and transporting it to New York city, where it and its sustaining frame of rock, which weighs fifteen tons, are to be shown the American Museum of Natural His tory. The last cuts which released the great bulk have been made and within a few days the hole will be on its way : the metropolis.

Students of St. Lawrence University recently discovered a glacial pothole in a crystalline limestone quarry which had been made, as all the evidence re-vealed, by a stream which had once flowed beneath the glaciers which ages ago drifted down from the north. The water

drifted down from the north. The waters had worn away a place in the rock and stones and pebbles were revolved rapidly in a whirlpool at this spot and gradually wore a round hole, at the bottom of which the stones and pebbles were found.

Prof. Edmund Otis Hovey, now acting director of the New York museum and ourstor of the department of geology, had been looking for a long time for a good glacial pothole, and when he learned that the students had made such a find he was delighted. This hole is a find he was delighted. This hole two feet in diameter, three feet de on the front side and four and a ha feet at the back. In order to give it cavity all the necessary and impress surroundings a block of marble six i square at the base and seven feet in heigh has been cut out, with the hole as its chie

Museum of Natural History has recently obtained a great mass of rock many tons in weight which bears glacul nipple marks. This will be taken from ple marks. This will be taken Lake Erie formation in Ohio. the intention to exhibit the pothole piece and the ripple marks together for the purpose of giving to the public a go-idea of the glacial period.

COUNTY BOARDS OF ELECTION. Party Committees Have the Exclusive Right to Name Members.

ALBANY, Sept. 7 .- Political party com mittees in counties have the exclusive right to suggest the names of men who election under the Levy law and th Boards of Supervisors have the right of approval only. If the party county committee does not name members

committee does not name members to represent it on a county election board the supervisors cannot act.

This is the substance of a decision of Justice Wesley O. Howard of the Supreme Court in deciding against the Republican supervisors of Albany county for naming a Democratic member of the elections board against the protest of the regular Democratic organization and against the action of the Democratic Board of Supervisors of Columbia county in naming a Republican member of the board not favored by the regular Republican organization.

WORK ON STATE CAPITOL.

lican organization

All Bids for It Rejected and the Contract Awarded to Callanan & Prescott. ALBANY, Sept. 7 .- The trustees

State public buildings to-day, after cosidering the bids received on August 29 quirer free to hunt for direct causes and to for the structural steel and iron work. slate and tile roofing, skylight and sheet metal work in connection with the Capit reconstruction, decided to reject all bid which decision they thought best in the interests of the State, economy and t Then the trustees, after considering the perils which would ensue from the lay caused by readvertising the sar decided to let the contract to the a of Callanan & Prescott, on the basis their agreement to do the work on same percentage basis as they are charging for work that is now being executed by them on the Capitol, the firm agreeing to have the work completed by December

> LAROQUE LEFT \$2,600.000. Only \$242,000 of the Lawyer's Holdings in Real Estate.

The transfer tax appraisal of the estate of Joseph Laroque, the lawyer who died in 1968, shows that he left an estate worth \$2,600,398, of which only \$242,083 is real estate. Among the holdings of securities were 400 shares of the Celluloid Company, appraised at \$500,000; 1,000 shares of Consolidated Gas and 2,000 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock. Mrs. Annie S. Laroque, the widow, got a life interest in \$400,000 and a life interest in the contract of the cont the residence at 6 East Fifty-sixth street and the rest of the estate went to children and grandchildren.

Mr. Whitman's Bipartisan Appointment The appointment of Thomas J. Noland James Ward Follette as Deputy Assistant District Attorneys was an nounced yesterday by District Attorney Whitman. Mr. Nolan is a lawyer with offices at 28 Oliver street and is a member of the Tammany Hall executive committee of the Second Assembly district. Mr. Follette is of the law firm of Scott & Follette of 27 William street and is seen tary of the Nineteenth Assembly Lightict Republican Club. nounced yesterday by District Attorney

New Catholic Retreat for Men The authorities of the Catholic diec of New York have established the first house of retreat for men in America Mount Manresa, at Fort Wadsworth. Staten Island. The house will be opened to-day by the Rev Joseph Hanselms provincial of the Society of Joseph The Rev. Terence J. Shealy is to be a spiritual director of the retreat. The will be accommodations for forty men.